A DECLARATION OR REMONSTRANCE OF THE State of the Kingdome,

Agreed on

By the LORDS and COMMONS Assembled in PARLIAMENT the 19 of *May*, 1642: And Published by Order of both Houses.

With divers depositions and Letters thereunto annexed.

H. Elsing *Cler. Parl. D. Com.*

ALSO,

The Votes of both Houses of Parliament, *the twentieth of May*, 1642.

With the humble Petition of the LORDS and COMMONS In Parliament Assembled, *To the* KINGS *most Excellent Majesty at* YORKE.

You shall finde it on the back-side of the Title Page.

Printed for *T. P. in Queens head-Alley*, 1642.

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Die Veneris, 20 Maii, 1642.

Resolved upon the Question by the Lords and Commons, &c.

1. *THat it appears, That the King, seduced by wicked Counsell intends to make War against the Parliament, who (in all their Consultations and Actions) have proposed no other end unto Themselves, but the care of His Kingdomes, and the performance of all Duty and Loyalty to His Person.* Resolved, &c.

2. *That whensoever the King maketh War upon the Parliament, it is a breach of the Trust reposed in Him by His people, contrary to His Oath, and tending to the dissolution of this Government.* Resolved, &c.

3. *That whosoever shall Serve or Assist Him in such Wars, are Traytors by the Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, and have been so adjudged by two Acts of Parliament, and ought to suffer as Traytors.*

12 R. 2.
1 H. 4.

To the Kings most excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Lords and Commons assembled in PARLIAMENT.

YOur Majesties loyall Subjects the Lords and Commons in this *Parliament*, do humbly represent unto Your Majesty, That notwithstanding Your frequent professions to Your *Parliament* and the Kingdom, and the late expression in Your Answer of the 13 of *May*, to the Petition of the County of *York*, That Your desire and intention is only the preserving of the true Protestant Profession, the Laws of the Land, the Liberties of Your People, and the Peace of the Kingdom; Nevertheless, with great grieve, we perceive by Your Speech of the 12 of *May*, and the Paper printed in Your Majesties Name, in the form of a Proclamation, bearing date the 14 of *May*, and other evidences, That under colour of raising a Guard to secure Your Person, of which Guard, considering the fidelity and care of Your *Parliament*, there can be no use, Your Majesty doth command Troopes both of Horse and Foot to assemble at *York*, the very beginning whereof, were apprehended by the Inhabitants of that County, to bee an affrightment and disturbance of Your Majesties liege People, as appears by their *Petition* presented to Your Majesty; the continuing and encrease of which Forces, is to Your *Parliament*, and must needs be, a just cause of great jealousie and danger to Your whole Kingdom.

Therefore we do humbly beseech Your Majesty to disband all such Forces as by Your command are assembled; and relying for Your security, as Your Predecessors have done, upon the Laws and affections of Your People, You will be pleased to desist from any further designes of this nature, contenting Your Selfe with Your usuall and ordinary Guards; Otherwise we shall hold our selves bound, in duty towards God, and the trust reposed in us by the People, and the Fundamental Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom, to employ our care and utmost power to secure the *Parliament*, and to preserve the peace and quiet of the Kingdom.

Die Lunæ, 23 Maii, 1642.

ORdered by the Lords in Parliament, That these Votes and this Petition shall be forthwith printed and published.

Io. Brown, Cleric. Parl.

A REMONSTRANCE of the State of the Kingdome.

THe infinite Mercy and providence of the Almighty God hath been abundantly manifeſted ſince the beginning of this Parliament in great variety of protections and bleſſings, whereby he hath not only delivered us from many wicked Plots and Deſignes, (which if they had taken effect) would have brought ruine and deſtruction upon this Kingdome; but out of thoſe attempts hath produced divers evident and remarkable Advantages to the furtherance of thoſe ſervices which we have been deſirous to performe to our Soveraigne Lord the King, and to this Church and State, in providing for the publicke peace and proſperity of his Majeſty and all his Realmes, which in the preſence of the ſame all-ſeeing Deity, we proteſt to have been and ſtil to be, the only end of all our Counſels and endeavours, wherein we have reſolved to continue freed and inlarged from all private aymes, perſonall reſpects or paſſions whatſoever.

In which reſolution we are nothing diſcouraged, although the heads of the Malignant party diſappointed of that prey, the Religion and liberty of this Kingdome, which they were ready to ſeize upon and devoure, before the beginning of this Parliament, have ſtill perſiſted by new practiſes both of force and ſubtilty to recover the ſame again; for which purpoſe they have made ſeveral attempts for the bringing up of

the Army; they afterwards projected the false accusation of the Lord *Kimbolton* and the five Members of the House of Commons, which being in it selfe of an odious nature, they yet so farre prevailed with His Majesty, as to procure him to take it upon him selfe; but when the unchangeable duty and faithfulnesse of the Parliament could not bee wrought upon by such a fact as that, to withdraw any part of their reverence and obedience from his Majesty, they have with much art and industry advised his Majesty to suffer divers unjust scandals and imputations upon the Parliament to be published in his Name, whereby they might make it odious to the people, and by their helpe to destroy the same which hitherto hath been the only meanes of their own preservation.

For this purpose they have drawn his Majesty into the Northerne parts farre from the Parliament, that so false Rumours might have time to get credit, and the just defences of the Parliament, find a more tedious, difficult and disadvantagious accesse, after those false imputations and slanders had been first rooted in the apprehension of his Majesty and his Subjects; which the more speedily to effect, they have caused a presse to be transported to *Yorke*, from whence severall Papers and Writings of that kind are conveyed to all parts of the Kingdome, without the Authority of the great Seale, in an unusuall and illegall manner, and without the advice of his Majesties Privie Councell, from the greater and better part whereof having withdrawn himselfe as well as from his great Councell of Parliament, he is thereby exposed to the wicked and unfaithfull Counsells of such as have made the wisdom and justice of the Parliament dangerous to themselves. And this danger they labour to prevent, by hiding their own guilt under the Name and shadow of the King, infusing into him their owne feares, and as much as in them lies, aspersing his Royall Person and Honour with their own Infamy, from both which, it hath alwayes been as much the care, as it is the duty of the Parliament to preserve his Majesty, & to fix the guilt of all evill Actions and Counsels upon those who have been the Authors of them.

Amongst divers Writings of this kind Wee the Lords and Commons in Parliament have taken into our consideration two printed Papers, the first containing, A Declaration which they received from his Majesty in Answer to that which was presented to his Majesty from both Houses of Parliament, at *New-Market* the 9th. of *March*, 1641. The other his Majesties Answer to the Petition of both Houses, presented to his Majesty at *Yorke*, the 26th. of *March*, 1642. Both which are

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filled with harsh Censures, and causeleſſe Charges upon the Parliament, concerning which we hold it neceſſary to give ſatisfaction to the Kingdom, ſeeing we find it very difficult to ſatisfie his Majeſty, whom to our great grief we have found to be ſo engaged to, and poſſeſt by thoſe miſapprehenſions which evill Counſellors have wrought in him, that our moſt humble and faithfull Remonſtrances have rather irritated and imbittered, then any thing allayed or mitigated, the ſharpe expreſſions which his Majeſty hath been pleaſed to make in anſwer to them; for the manifeſtation wherof, and of our own Innocency, we deſire that all his Majeſties loving Subjects may take notice of theſe particulars.

We know no occaſion given by us which might move his Majeſty to tell us that in our Declaration preſented at *New-Market*, there were ſome expreſſions different from the uſuall language to Princes.

Neither did we tell his Majeſty, either in words or in effect, that if he did not joyne with us in an Act, which his Majeſty conceived might prove prejudiciall and dangerous to himſelf and the whole Kingdome, we would make a Law without him, and impoſe it upon the people. That which we deſired was, that in regard of the imminent danger of the Kingdom, the *Militia* for the ſecurity of His Majeſty and his people might be put under the command of ſuch noble and faithful Perſons, as they had all cauſe to confide in, and ſuch was the neceſſity of this prevention, that we declared that if His Majeſty ſhould refuſe to joyne with us therin, the two Houſes of Parliament, being the ſupreame Court and higheſt Councell of the Kingdom, were enabled by their own Authority, to provide for the repulſing of ſuch imminent and evident danger, not by any new Law of their owne making, as hath been untruly ſuggeſted to His Majeſty, but by the moſt ancient Law of this Kingdome, even that which is fundamentall and eſſentiall to the conſtitution and ſubſiſtance of it.

Although wee never deſired to encourage His Majeſty to ſuch Replies as might produce any conteſtation betwixt Him and His Parliament, of which we never found better effect then loſſe of time, and hinderance of the publike affairs; yet we have been far from telling him of how little value His words would be with us, much leſſe when they are accompanied with actions of Love and Iuſtice: His Majeſty hath more reaſon to find fault with thoſe wicked Counſellors who have ſo often bereaved Him of the Honour, and His people of the fruit of many gracious Speeches which he made to them, ſuch as thoſe in the end of the laſt Parliament; *That in the word of a King and as he was a Gentle-*

meanes he would redresse the Grievances of the People, as well out of Parliament as in it: We see the searching the Studies and Chambers, yea the pockets of some, both of the Nobility and Commons the very next day; the Commitment of Master *Bellasis*, Sir *John Hotham*, and Master *Crew*: The continued oppressions of Ship-money, Coat and Conduct money, with the manifold imprisonments and other vexations thereupon, and other ensuing violations of the Lawes and Liberties of the Kingdome (all which were the effects of evill Councell, and abundantly declared in our generall Remonstrance of the State of the Kingdome) actions of Love and Iustice sutable to such words as these.

As gracious was His Majesties Speech in the beginning of this Parliament, *That He was resolved to put himselfe freely and clearely upon the Love and Affection of his English Subjects.* Whether His causeless Complaints and Iealousies, the unjust imputations so often cast upon His Parliament, His deniall of their necessary Defence by the Ordinance of the *Militia*, His dangerous absenting himselfe from his great Councell, like to produce such a mischievous division in the Kingdome, have not been more sutable to other mens evill Councels, than to His owne words, will easily appeare to any indifferent judgement.

Neither have His latter Speeches been better used and preserved by these evill and wicked Councellours. Could any words be fuller of love and Iustice then those in His Answer to the Message sent to the House of Commons 31 *Decemb.* 1641. *We do engage unto you solemnly the word of a King, that the security of all and every one of you from violence, is and ever shall be as much our care as the preservation of Us and our Children.* And could any actions be fuller of injustice and violence than that of the Attorney Generall, in falsly accusing the members of Parliament, and the other proceedings thereupon within three or foure dayes after that message; for the full view whereof let the Declaration made of those proceedings be perused; And by these instances (we could adde many more) let the World judge, who deserves to be taxed with disvaluing His Majesties words, they who have (as much as in them lies) stained and sullied them with such foule Counsels, or the Parliament who have ever manifested with joy and delight their humble thankefulnesse for those gratious words & Actions of Love and Iustice which have been conformable thereunto.

The King is pleased to disavow the having any such evill Counsel or Counsellors

Counſellors as are mentioned in our Declaration, to his knowledg, and we hold it our Duties humbly to avow there are ſuch, or elſe we muſt ſay that all the ill things done of late in his Majeſties Name hav beene done by himſelf, wherein we ſhould neither follow the direction of the Law, nor the Affections of our own hearts, which is as much as may be to cleare his Majeſty from all imputation of miſgovernment, and to lay the fault upon his Miniſters; The falſe accuſing of ſixe members of Parliament; The juſtifying M. Attorney in that falſe Accuſation; The violent comming to the Houſe of Commons; The denyall of the *Militia*; The ſharp Meſſages to both Houſes contrary to the Cuſtomes of former Kings; The long and remote abſence of his Majeſty from Parliament; The heavy and wrongfull Taxes upon both Houſes; The cheriſhing and countenancing a diſcontented party in the Kingdome againſt them: Theſe certainly are the fruits of very ill Counſell, apt to put the Kingdome into a combuſtion, to hinder the ſupplies of *Ireland*, and to countenance the proceedings & pretentions of the Rebels there. And the Authours of theſe evill Counſels, we conceive, muſt needs bee known to his Majeſty, and we hope our labouring with his Majeſty to have theſe diſcovered and brought to a juſt Cenſure, will not ſo much wound his Honour in the opinion of his good Subjects, as his labouring to preſerve and conceale them.

And whereas his Majeſty ſaith, He could wiſh that his own immediate actions which he avows on his own Honor might not be ſo roughly cenſured under that common ſtile of evill Counſellors, we could alſo heartily wiſh that we had not cauſe to make that ſtile ſo common: But how often and undutifully ſoever theſe wicked Counſellors fixe their diſhonour upon the King, by making his Majeſty the Author of thoſe evill Actions, which are the effects of their own evill Counſels; We his Majeſties loyall and dutifull Subjects can uſe no other ſtile, According to that Maxime in the Law, *The King can do no wrong*; But if any ill be committed in matters of State, the Counſell; If in matters of Iuſtice, the Iudges muſt anſwer for it.

We lay no charge upon his Majeſty, which ſhould put him upon that Apology concerning his faithfull & zealous affection of the Proteſtant Profeſſion; Neither doth his Majeſty endeavour to cleare thoſe in greateſt Authority about him, by whom (wee ſay) that deſigne hath been potently carried on for divers yeares, and we rather wiſh that the Mercies of Heaven then the Iudgements may be manifeſted upon them; But that there have been ſuch, there are ſo plentifull and frequent Evi-

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dences,

dences, that we believe there is none, either Protestant or Papist, who hath had any reasonable view of the Passages of later times, but either in feare or hope did expect a sudden issue of this Designe.

We have no way transgressed against the Act of Oblivion, by remembring the intended war against *Scotland*, as a branch of that Designe to alter Religion by those wicked Counsels, from which God did then deliver us, which we ought never to forget.

That the Rebellion in *Ireland* was framed and cherish'd by the Popish and malignant Party in *England*, is not only affirmed by the Rebels, but may be cleared by many other proofes; The same Rebellious Principles of pretended Religion; The same politique ends are apparant in both, and their malicious Designes and Practises are masqued and disguised with the same false colour of their earnest zeale to vindicate His Majesties Prerogative from the supposed Oppression of the Parliament: How much these treacherous Pretences have been countenanced by some evill Councel about His Majesty may appeare in this, that the Proclamation whereby they were declared Traitors was so long with-held, as to the second of *January*, though the Rebellion broke forth in *October* before, & then no more but 40 coppies appointed to be printed, with a special Command from his Majesty not to exceed that Number, and that none of them should be published till His Majesties pleasure were further signified, as by the Warrant appeares, a true Coppy whereof is hereunto added: So that a few onely could take notice of it, which was made more observable by the late contrary proceedings against the *Scots*, who were in a very quick and sharp manner proclaimed, and those Proclamations forthwith dispersed with as much diligence as might be through all the Kingdome, and ordered to be read in all Churches, accompanied with publique Prayers and Execrations. Another Evidence of favour and countenance to the Rebels in some of Power about his Majesty, is this, That they have put forth in his Majesties Name a causelesse Complaint against the Parliament, which speaketh the same Language of the Parliament, which the Rebels do, thereby to raise a beleefe in mens minds, that His Majesties affections are alienated, as well as His person is removed from that His great Councell, all which doth exceedingly retard the supplies of *Ireland*, and more advance the proceedings of the Rebels, than any Iealousie or misapprehension begotten in His Subjects by the Declaration of the Rebels, Injunction of *Rosetti*, or Information of *Trestram Whitcombe*; so that considering the present state and temper of both Kingdomes

domes, his Royall Presence is farre more necessary here then it can be in *Ireland* for redemption or protection of his Subjects there.

And whether there any cause of His Majesties great indignation for being reproached to have intended force or threatning to the Parliament, we desire them to consider who shall read our Declaration, in which there is no word tending to any such reproach, and certainely we have been more tender of his Majesties Honour in this point, then hee whosoever hee was that did write this Declaration, where in his Majesties name hee doth call God to witnesse, he never had any such thought, or knew of any such resolution of bringing up the Army, which truly will seeme strange to those who shall read the deposition of M. *Goring*, Information of M, *Percy*, and divers other Examinations of M. *Wilmot*, M. *Pollard*, and others; The other Examination of Captaine *Legg*, Sir *Iacob Ashly*, Sir *John Coniers*, and consider the condition and nature of the Petition which was sent unto Sir *Iacob Ashly*, under the approbation of *C. R.* which his Majesty doth now acknowledge to bee his own hand, and being full of Scandall to the Parliament might have proved dangerous to the whole Kingdome, if the Army should have interposed betwixt the King and them, as was desired.

His Majestie not charged with intention of any force.

We do not affirme that his Majesties Warrant was granted for the Passage of M. *Jermyn* after the desire of both Houses, for restraint of his Servants, but only that he did passe over after that restraint by vertue of such a Warrant: We know the Warrant beares date the day before our desire, yet it seemes strange to those who know how great respect and power M. *Iermyn* had in Court, that hee should begin his journey in such haste, and in Apparell so unfit for travell, as a blacke Satten suite, and white Boots, if his going away were designed the day before.

M. Iermins escape by his Majesties warrant.

The Accusation of the Lord *Kimbolton*, and the 5. Members of the House of Commons is called a breach of Priviledge, and truely so it was a very high one, farre above any satisfaction that hath beene yet given, how can it be said to be largely satisfied, so long as his Majesty labours to preserve M. Attorney from punishment, who was the visible Actor in it; so long as his Majesty hath not onely justified him, but by his Letter declared that it was his duty to accuse them, and that he would have punish'd him, if he had not done it; so long as those members have not the meanes of clearing their Innocency, and the Authors of that malicious Charge undiscovered, though both Houses of Parlia-

Accusation of the Lord Kimbolton, &c.

ment have severall times petitioned His Majestie to discover them, and that not onely upon grounds of common justice, but by Act of Parliament His Majestie is bound to doe it; so long as the King refuseth to passe a Bill for their discharge, alleadging that the Narrative in that Bill is against his honour, whereby hee seemes still to avow the matter of that false and scandalous accusation, though he differts the prosecution, offering to passe a Bill for their Acquitall, yet with intimation that they must desert the avowing their owne Innocency, which would more wound him in Honour, then secure them in Law.

And in vindication of this great Priviledge of Parliament, we do not know that we have invaded any Priviledge belonging to his Majestie, as is alleadged in this Declaration.

But we looke not upon this onely in the notion of a Breach of Priviledge, which might bee, though the Accusation were true or false, but under the notion of a heynous crime in the Attorney and all other Subjects who had a hand in it. A crime against the Law of Nature, against the rules of Justice, that innocent men should bee charged with so great an offence as Treason in the face of the highest judicatory of the Kingdome, whereby their lives and estates, their Bloud and honour are endangered without witnesse, without evidence, without all possibility of reparation in a legall course, yet a crime of such a nature that His Majesties command can no more warrant then it can any other act of injustice. It is true that those things which are evill in their owne nature, such as a false Testimony or false Accusation, cannot bee the subject of any Command, or induce any Obligation of obedience upon any man by any authority whatsoever. Therefore the Attorney in this case was bound to refuse to execute such a Command, unlesse hee had had some such evidence or testimony, as might have warranted him against the parties, and bee lyable to make satisfaction, if it should prove false, and it is sufficiently knowne to every man and adjudged in Parliament, that the King can be neither Relator, Informer nor witnesse. If it rest as it is without further satisfaction, no future Parliament can bee safe, but that the Members may bee taken and destroyed at pleasure; yea the very principles of Government and Justice will bee in danger to bee dissolved.

We doe not conceive that Numbers doe make an Assembly unlawfull but when either the end or manner of their carriage shall bee unlawfull; Diverse just occasions might draw the Citizens to *Westminster*, where many publike and private Petitions and other Causes were depending

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in parliament, and why that ſhould bee found more faultie in the Citiyens, then the reſort of great numbers every day in the terme to the ordinary Courts of Juſtice, we know not? That thoſe Citizens were notoriouſly provoked and aſſaulted at Weſtminſter by Collonell *Lunsford*, Captaine *Hide*, with divers others, and by ſome of the ſervants of the Archbiſhop of *Yorke*, is ſufficiently proved, and that afterward they were more violently wounded, and moſt barbarouſly mangled with ſwords, by the Officers and Souldiers neare White-hall, many of them being without weapons, and giving no cauſe of diſtaſte, as is likewiſe proved by ſeverall Teſtimonies, but of any ſcandalous or ſeditious miſdemeanours of theirs, that might give his Majeſtie good cauſe to ſuppoſe his owne perſon, or thoſe of his Royall Conſort or Children to be in apparent danger, we have had no proofe ever offered to either Houſe, and if there had beene any complaint of that kinde, it is no doubt the Houſes would have beene as forward to joyne in an order for the ſuppreſſing of ſuch tumults, as they were not long before upon another occaſion, when they made an order to that purpoſe; whereas thoſe Officers and Souldiers which committed that violence upon ſo many of the Citizens at White-hall, were cheriſhed and foſtered in his Majeſties Houſe, and when, not long after the Common-councell of London preſented a Petition to his Majeſtie, for reparation of thoſe injuries, his Majeſties anſwer was (without hearing the proofe of the complainants) that if any citizen were wounded or ill intreated, his *Majeſtie* was confidently aſſured, that it hapned by their owne evill and corrupt Demeanours.

Wee hope it cannot be thought contrary to the dutie and wiſedome of a parliament, if many concurring and frequently reiterated and renewed advertiſements from *Rome*, *Venice*, *Paris*, and other parts, if the ſollicitations of the *Popes Nuntio* and our owne diſcontented fugitives doe make us jealous and watchfull for the ſafetie of the State; and wee have beene very carefull to make our expreſſions thereof ſo eaſie and ſo plaine to the capacities and underſtandings of the people, that nothing might juſtly ſtick with them with reflection upon the perſon of his *Majeſtie*; wherein we appeale to the judgement of any indifferent perſon who ſhall read and peruſe our owne words.

Wee muſt maintaine the ground of our feares to bee of that moment that we cannot diſcharge the truſt and dutie which lies upon us, unleſſe that wee doe apply our ſelves to the uſe of our meanes to which the Law hath enabled us in caſes of this nature for the neceſſary defence

of the Kingdome, and as His Majesty doth graciously declare the Law shall be the measure of his Power, so doe we most heartily professe that we shall alwayes make it the rule of our obediences.

Prudent omissions in the answer.

The next point of our Declaration was with much caution artificially passed over by him who drew His Majestyes Answer, It being indeed the foundation of our misery and His Majesties trouble, That he is pleased to beare generall Taxes upon His Parliament, without any particular charge to which they may give satisfaction, and that He hath often conceived displeasure against particular persons upon misinformation: And although those informations have beene clearely proved to be false, yet He would never bring the accusers to question, which layeth an impossibility upon honest men of cleering themselves, and gives encouragement unto false and unworthy persons, to trouble Him with untrue and groundlesse Informations. Three particulars wee mentioned in our Declaration, which the Penner of that answer had good cause to omit, The words supposed to be spoken at *Kensington*, The pretended Articles against the Queene, and the groundlesse Accusation of the sixe Members of the Parliament, there being nothing to be said in in defence or denyall of any of them.

Concerning his Majesties desire to joyne with his Parliament, and with his faith Subjects in defence of Religion, and publique good of the Kingdome, we doubt not but hee will do it fully, when evill Councellors shall be removed from about him, and untill that be, as we shewed before of words: So must we also say of Lawes, that they cannot secure us, witnesse the Petition of Wright which was followed with such an Inundation of Illegall Taxes, that we had just cause to thinke that the payment of 820000 l. was an easie burden to the Common-wealth in exchange of them, and we cannot but justly thinke that if there be a continuance of such ill Counsellors and favour to them, they will by some wicked device or other, make the Bill for the Trienniall Parliament, and those other excellent Lawes mentioned in his Majesties Declaration of lesse value than words.

That excellent Bill for the continuance of this Parliament was so necessary, that without it we could not have raised so great summes of mony, for the service of his Majesty and the Common-wealth, as we have done, and without which the ruine and destruction of the Kingdome must needs have followed. And we are resolved the gracious favour of his Majesty expressed in that Bill, and the advantage and security which thereby wee have from being dissolved, shall not encourage

courage us to doe any thing which otherwise had not beene fit to have beene dode, and wee are ready to make it good before all the World, that although his Majestie hath passed many Bills very advantagious for the Subject, yet in none of them have wee bereaved His Majestie of any just, necessary, or profitable pretogative of the Crowne.

We so earnestly desire his Majesties returne to *London*, that upon it wee conceive depends the very safety and being of both His Kingdomes, and therefore we must protest, that as for the time past, neither the Government of *London*, nor any Lawes of the Land have lost their life and force for his securitie; so for the future, wee shall bee ready to doe or say any thing that may stand with the dutie and honour of a Parliament, which may raise a mutuall Confidence betwixt his Majestie and us, as we doe wish and as the affaires of this Kingdome doe require.

Thus farre the Answer to that which is called his Majesties Declaration hath led us. Now wee come to that which is Intituled His Majesties answer to the Petition of both Houses, presented to Him at *Yorke*, 26. *Martii* 1642. In the beginning whereof his *Majestie* wisheth, *That our Priviledges on all parts were so settled, that this way of Correspondency might be preserved with that Freedome which hath been used of old*: We know nothing introduced by us that gives any impediment hereunto; neither have wee affirmed our priviledges to be broken, when his *Majestie* denies us any thing, or gives a reason why Hee cannot grant it, or that those who advised such denyall were enemies to the peace of the Kingdome, and Favourers of the Irish Rebellion. In which assertion that is tyed into a generall assertion, which in our votes is applyed to a particular case: Wherefore we must maintaine our votes, that Those who advised his *Majestie* to contradict that which both houses in the Question concerning the *Militia* had declared to be Law, and commanded it should not so bee obeyed, is a high breach of priviledge; and that those who advised his *Majestie* to absent himself from His parliament, are enemies to the peace of the Kingdome, and justly to be suspected to bee favourers of the rebellion in *Ireland*. The reasons of both are evident, because in the first there is as great a derogation from the Trust and Authority of Parliament, and in the second as much advantage to the proceedings and hopes of the Rebels as may bee, and we hold it a very causelesse imputation upon the parliament, that we have here in any way impeached,

much leſſe taken away the freedome of His Majeſties Votes, which doth not import a Liberty for his Majeſty to deny any thing how neceſſary ſoever for the Preſervation of the Kingdome, much leſſe a Licence to evill Councellours to adviſe any thing though never ſo deſtructive to his Majeſtie and his People.

By the Meſſage of the 20. of *January*, His Majeſtie did propound to both Houſes of Parliament, *That they would with all ſpeed fall into a ſerious Conſideration of all thoſe Particulars, which they ſhould hold neceſſary as well for the upholding and maintaining His Majeſties Juſt and Regall Authority, and for the ſetling His Revenue, as for the preſent and future eſtabliſhing our Priviledges, the free and quiet enjoying our Eſtates, the Liberties of our Perſons, the Security of the true Religion, profeſſed in the Church of* England, *and the ſetling of Ceremonies in ſuch a manner as may take away all juſt offence, and to digeſt it into one intire Body.*

To that point of upholding and maintaining His Royall Authority, wee ſay nothing hath beene done to the prejudice of it, that ſhould require any new proviſion. To the other of ſetling the Revenew, the Parliament hath no way abridged or diſordered His juſt Revenew; but it is true that much waſt and confuſion of His Majeſties Eſtate hath beene made by thoſe evill and unfaithfull Miniſters, whom hee hath imployed in the managing of it, whereby His owne ordinary Expences would have beene diſappointed, and the Safety of the Kingdome more endangered, if the Parliament had not in ſome meaſure provided for His Houſhold, and for ſome of the Forts more than they were bound to doe, and they are ſtill willing to ſettle ſuch a Revenew upon His Majeſtie, as may make him live Royally, plentifully and ſafely, but they cannot in Wiſedome and Fidelity to the Common Wealth doe this, till he ſhall chuſe ſuch Councellors and Officers as may order and diſpoſe it to the publike good, and not apply it to the ruine and deſtruction of His People, as heretofore it hath beene; but this and the other matters concerning our ſelves, being Workes of great Importance and full of Intricacie will require ſo long a time of Deliberation, that the Kingdome might be ruined before we ſhould effect them: Wherefore we thought it neceſſary firſt to bee Suters to His Majeſtie, ſo to order the *Militia*, that the Kingdome being ſecured, wee might with more eaſe and ſafetie apply our ſelves to debate of that Meſſage, wherein we have bin interrupted by His Majeſties Denyall of the Ordinance concerning the ſame; becauſe it would have been in vaine for us to labour in other things

and in the meane time to leave our selves naked to the malice of so many Enemies, both at home and abroad; yet we have not beene altogether negligent of those things which his *Majestie* is pleased to expound to that meeting: we have agreed upon a Booke of Rates in a larger proportion than hath beene granted to any of his *Majesties* Predecessors, which is a considerable support of His majesties publike charge, and have likewise prepared diverse propositions and bils for preservation of our Religion and Liberties, which we intend shortly to present to His majestie, and to doe whatsoever is fit for us to make up this unpleasant breach betwixt His majestie and the Parliament.

Whereas divers exceptions are here taken concerning the *militia*: First that *His Majestie never denyed the thing, but excepted the persons, except for Corporations only, that he denyed the way.*

To which we answer, That that Exception takes off London, and all other great Townes and Cities, which makes a great part of the kingdome. And for the way of ordinance, it is ancient, more speedy, more easily alterable, and in all these and other respects more proper and more applyable to the present occasion than a bill, which his majestie cals the only good old way of imposing upon the Subjects. It should seeme that neither His majesties Royall predecessors nor our Ancestours have heretofore beene of that opinion, for 37. *Ed.* 3. we find this Record, *The Chancellour made Declaration of the Challenge of Parliament, the King desires to know the state of His Subjects, and to redresse Enormities, the last day of the Parliament, the King demanded of the whole Estates, whether they would have such things as they agreed on by way of Ordinance or Statute, who answered by way of Ordinance, for that they might amend the same at their pleasure*, and so it was.

But His Majesties objects further, *That there is somewhat in the Preface to which Hee could not consent with Iustice to His Honour and Innocency, and that thereby Hee is excluded from any Power in the disposing of it.*

These objections may seeme somewhat, but indeed will appeare nothing when it shall be considered that nothing in the Preamble layes any Charge upon His Majestie nor in the body of that Ordinance, that excludes His Royall Authoritie in the disposing or execution of it. But only 'tis provided that it should bee signified by both Houses of Parliament, as that Channell through which it will be best derived, and most certainely to those ends for which it is intended, and let all the world judge, whether wee have not reason to insist upon it, that the strength

of the Kingdom should rather be ordered according to the direction and Advise of the great Councell of the Land, equally intrusted by the King and by the Kingdome, then that the Safetie of the KING, Parliament and Kingdome, should be left to the Devotion of [illegible] Councellours, many of them not intrusted at all by the King in any publike way, nor at all confided in by the Kingdome.

Wee with the danger wer not imminent, or no Bill continuing, but cannot conceive that the long time spent in this debate is evidence sufficient, that there was no such necessity or danger but a Bill might easily have been prepared. For when many causes do concur to the danger of a State, the Interruption of any one may hinder the execution of the rest, and yet the designe be still kept a foot for better opportunities. Who knowes whether the ill successe of the Rebels in *Ireland* have not hindred the Insurrection of the Papists here? Whether the preservation of the sixe members of the Parliament, falsly accused, have not prevented that plot of the breaking the necke of the Parliament, of which wee were informed from *France* not long before they were accused. Yet since His Majestie hath been pleased to expresse His pleasure, rather for a Bill then an Ordinance, and sent in one for that purpose, we readily entertained it, and with some small and necessary Alterations speedily passed the same. But contrary to the custome of Parliament and our Expectation grounded upon His Majesties own Invitation of us to that way, and the other reasons manifested in our declaration concerning the *Militia* of the fifth of *May*, instead of His Royall Assent we met with an absolute Refusall.

If the matter of these our Votes 15. and 16. of *March* be according to Law, wee hope His Majestie will allow the Subjects to bee bound by them; because he hath said, *He will make the Law the Rule of his Power*. And if the Question bee, Whither that bee Law which the Lords and Commons have once declared to be so, Who shall be the Judge? Not His Majesty; for the King judgeth not of matters of Law, but by His Courts; and His Courts, though strung by His Authority, can act not His Assent in matters of Law. Not any other Courts, for they cannot judge in that Case, because they are Interiour; no Appeale lying from Parliament, the judgement whereof is in the eye of the Law, the Kings Judgment in His highest Court, though the King in His Person be neither Present nor Assenting thereunto.

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The *Votes* at which His Majestie takes Exceptions are these.

1. *THat the Kings absence so farre remote from his Parliament is not onely an Obstruction, but may be a Destruction to the affaires of* Ireland.

2. *That when the Lords and Commons shall declare what the Law of the Land is, to have this not onely questioned and controverted, but contradicted, and a command that it should not bee obeyed, is a high Breach of the Priviledge of Parliament.*

3. *That those Persons that advised his Majestie to absent himselfe from the Parliament, are enemies to the peace of the Kingdome, and justly to be suspected to be Favorers of the Rebellion in* Ireland.

That the Kingdome hath beene of late, and still is in evident and imminent danger, both from Enemies abroad, and a Popish and discontented party at home, that there is an urgent and inevitable necessity of putting his Majesties Subjects into a Posture of Defence, for the safeguard both of his Majestie and his People.

That the Lords and Commons fully apprehending this Danger, and being sensible of their owne duty, to provide a fitable Prevention, have in severall Petitions addressed themselves to His Majestie for the Ordering and disposing of the Militia *of the Kingdom, in such a way as was agreed upon by the Wisdome of both Houses to be most effectuall and proper for the present Exigents of the Kingdome, yet could not obtaine it, but his Majesty did severall times refuse to give his Royall assent thereunto.*

That in this case of extreame danger, and His Majesties Refusall, the Ordinance of Parliament, agreed upon by both Houses for the Militia, *doth oblige the People, and ought to bee obeyed by the fundamentall Lawes of this Kingdome.*

BY all which, it doth appeare, that there is no colour of this Taxe, that we go about to introduce a new Law, much lesse to exercise an Arbitrary Power, but indeed to prevent it: For this Law is as old as the Kingdom, That the Kingdom must not be without a meanes to preserve it selfe: Which that it may be done without Confusion, this Nation hath intrusted certain hands with a Power to provide in an Orderly and Regular way for the good and safety of the whole, which Power by the Constitution of this Kingdom is in His Majesty and His Parliament together; yet since the Prince being but One Person, is more subject to Accidents of Nature and Chance, wherby the Common-wealth may be deprived of the Fruit of that Trust which was in part reposed in Him in Cases of such Necessity; That the Kingdome may not be inforced presently to returne to it's first Principles, and every man left to do what is right in his own eyes, without either guide or Rule: The Wisdom of this State hath intrusted the Houses of Parliament with a Power to supply what shall be wanting on the part of the Prince, as is evident by the constant Custome and Practise thereof in Cases of Nonage, naturall Disability and Captivity, and the like Reason doth and must hold for the exercise of the same Power in such Cases, where the Royal Trust cannot be or is not discharged, and that the Kingdom runs an evident and imminent Danger thereby, which Danger having been declared by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, there needs not the Authority of any Person or Court to affirme; Nor is it in the Power of any Person or Court to revoke that Iudgement.

We know the King hath wayes enough in His Ordinary Courts of Iustice to punish such seditious Pamphlets & Sermons as are any way prejudiciall to His Rights, Honor and Authority: And if any of them have been so insolently violated & vilified, His Majesty's own Counsell and Officers have been to blame, & not the Parliament: We never did restraine any Proceedings of that kind in other Courts, nor refuse any fit Complaint to us. *The Protestation protested*, was referred by the Commons House to a Committee, and the Authour being not produced, the Printer committed to Prison, and the Booke voted by that Committee to bee burnt: but Sir *Edward Deering* who was to make that Report of the Votes of that Committee neglected to make it. *The Apprentizes Protestation* was never complained of; but the other seditious Pamplet, *To your Tents, O Israel*, was once questioned, and the

the full Profecution of it was not interrupted by any fault of either House, whose forwardneſſe to do his Majeſty all Right therein, may plainly appeare in that a Committee of Lords and Commons purpoſely appointed to take ſuch Informations as the Kings Counſel ſhould preſent concerning ſeditious Words, Practiſes or Tumults, Pamphlets or Sermons, tending to the Derogation of his Majeſties Rights or Prerogative, and his Majeſties Counſell were injoyned by that Committee to enquire and preſent them, who ſeverall times met thereupon, and received this Anſwer and Declaration from the Kings Counſell, that they knew of no ſuch thing as yet.

If his Majeſty had uſed the Service of ſuch a one in penning this Anſwer, who underſtood the Lawes and Government of this Kingdome, He would not have thought it legally in his Power to deny his Parliament a Guard when they ſtood in need of it, ſince every ordinary Court hath it; Neither would his Majeſty if he had been well inform'd of the Lawes, have refuſed ſuch a Guard as they deſired, it being in the Power of Inferiour Courts to command their owne Guard; Neither would he have impoſed upon them ſuch a Guard under a Commander which they could not confide in, which is clearly againſt the Priviledge of Parliament, and of which they found very dangerous Effects, and therefore deſired to have it diſcharged: But ſuch a Guard, and ſo commanded, as the Houſes of Parliament deſired, they could never obtaine of his Majeſty, and the placing of a Guard about them, contrary to their deſire, was not to grant a Guard to them, but in Effect to ſet one upon them.

All which conſidered, we beleeve in the Iudgement of any indifferent Perſons it will not be thought ſtrange, if there were a more than ordinary reſort of People at *Weſtminſter*, of ſuch as came willingly of their owne accord to be Witneſſes and Helpers of the ſafety of them, whom all his Majeſties good Subjects are bound to defend from Violence and Danger: Or that ſuch a Concourſe as this, they carrying themſelves quietly and peaceably (as they did) ought in his Majeſties Appehenſion, or can in the Interpretation of the Law be held Tumultuary and Seditious.

When his Majeſty in that Queſtion of Violation of the Lawes had expreſſed the obſervation of them indefinitely without any limitation of time, although wee never ſaid or thought any thing that might looke like a Reproach to his Majeſty, yet we had reaſon to remember that it had been otherwiſe, leſt we ſhould ſeeme to deſert our former

Complaints and proceedings thereupon; as his Majestie doth seeme but little to like or approve of them: For although hee doe acknowledge here that great mischiefe that grew by that Arbitrarie power then complained of; Yet such are continually preferred and countenanced, as were Friends or Favourers, or related unto the chiefe Authors and Actors of that Arbitrary power, and of those false colours Suggestion of imminent Danger and necessitie, whereby they did make it plausible unto his Majestie; And on the other side, such as did appeare against them are duly discountenanced and disgraced; Which, whilest it shall be so, we have no reason to judge the Disease to bee yet killed and dead at root, and therefore no reason to burie it in oblivion: And whilst we behold the Spawnes of these mischievous Principles cherished and fostered in the new Generation of Councellors, Friends and Abettors of the former, or at least concurring with them in their malignancy against the proceedings of this Parliament, we cannot thinke our selves secure from the like or worse Danger.

And here the Penner of this Answer bestowes an Admonition upon the Parliament, bidding us take heed we fall not upon the same errour, upon the same Suggestions: But he might have well spared this till hee could have shewed wherein we had exercised any power otherwise than by the rule of the Law, or could have found a more authentique or higher Judge in matter of Law than the high Court of Parliament.

It is declared in his Majesties Name, That he is resolved to keep the Rule himselfe, and to his power to require the same of all others. Wee must needs acknowledge that such a resolution is like to bring much Happinesse and blessing to his Majestie and all his Kingdomes: Yet with humilitie wee must confesse, we have not the fruit of it in that case of my Lord *Kimbolton*, and the other five members accused contrary to Law, both Common Law, and the Statute Law, and yet remaineth unsatisfied: Which case was remembred in our Declaration, as a strange and unheard of violation of our Lawes: But the Penner of this Answer thought it fit to passe it over, hoping that many would read his Majesties Answer which hath beene so carefully dispersed, which would not reade our Declaration.

Whereas, after our ample thankes and acknowledgement of his Majesties favour in passing many good Bils, *Wee said that Truth and Necessity inforced us to adde this, That in or about the time of passing those Bills, some Designe or other hath beene a foot, which if it had taken effect, would not only have deprived us of the fruit of those Bils,* but

but would have reduced us to a worse condition of confusion, than that wherein the Parliament found us, it is now told us that the king must be most sensible of what we cast upon Him for requitall of those good Bils, whereas out of our usuall tenderneſſe of his Majesties Honour, we did not mention him at all; but so injurious are those wicked Counsellours to the name and honour of their Master and Soveraigne, that as much as they can they lay their owne infamy and guilt upon his Shoulders.

Here God also is called to witneſſe His Majesties upright intentions at the passing those Lawes, this we will not queſtion, neither did we give any occasion of such a solemn Asseveration as this is. *The Divel is likewise defined to prove there was any designe with his Majesties knowledge or privity*; This might well have bin spared, for we spake nothing of His Majeſtie, but since we are so farre taxed as to have it affirmed, *That we laid a notorious and falſe imputation upon His Maieſtie*, wee have thought it necessary for the just Defence of our own Innocency, to cause the oaths and examinations which have been taken concerning the designe to be publiſhed in a full narration for satisfaction of all His majesties subjects, out of which we shall now offer some few particulars, whereby the world may judge whither we could have proceeded with more tenderneſſe towards His Majeſtie, then we have done.

M. Goring confeſſeth that the King first asked him, *Whether he were ingaged in any Cabal concerning the army, and commanded him to joyn with M.* Percy, *and M.* Jermin *and some other whom they should find within at M.* Percies *chamber, where they took the Oath of Secrecy*, and then debated of a design propounded by M. *Iermin, to secure the Tower, and to consider of bringing up the army to London*, and *Cap. Legg* confeſſed *he had received the draught of a Petition in the Kings presence*, and his Majeſtie acknowledgeth it was from his owne hand, and whosoever reads the sum of that Petition, as it was proved by the Testimony of S. *Ia. Ashley*, S. *John Conyers*, and Cap. *Legg*, will easily perceive some points in it, apt to beget in them some discontent against the Parliament. And can any man believe there was no design in the accusation of the L. *Kimbolton* and the rest, in which his Majeſtie doth avow himselfe to be both Commander and an Actor; these things being so, it will easily appeare to be as much against the Rules of Prudence that the Penner of this answer should intangle his Majeſtie in this unnecessary Apologie, as it is against the Rules of Justice, that any reparation from us should be either yeelded or demanded.

It is profeſt in his Majesties Name, that he is truly sensible of the burdens of his people, which makes us hope that hee will take that course which will be most effectuall to ease them of these burdens, that is, to joyne with his Parliament in preſerving the peace of the Kingdome, which by his absence from them hath bin much indangered, and which by hindering the voluntary adventures for recovery of *Ireland*, and disabling the Subjects to discharge the great tax laid upon them is like to make the warre much more heavie to the Kingdome. And for his Majesties wants, the Parliament have been no cause of them, we have not diminiſhed his just Revenue, but have much

eased His publike charge and somewhat his private, and we shall be ready in a Parliamentary way to settle his Revenue in such an honourable proportion, as may bee answerable to both, when he shall put Himselfe into such a posture of government that His Subjects may be secure to enjoy His just protection for their Religion, Lawes and Liberties.

We never refused his Majesties gracious offer of a free and generall Pardon, only we said it could be no security to our present feares and jealousies, and we gave a reason for it, that those feares did not arise out of any guilt of our own Actions, but out of the evill Designes and Attempts of others; we leave it to the world to judge, whether we herein have deserved so heavie a tax and exclamation (*that it was a strange world when Princes proffered favours, are counted reproaches*, such are the words of his Majesties Answer) who do esteem that offer as an act of Princely Grace and bounty, which since this Parliament began we have humbly desired we might obtaine, and do stil hold it very necessary and advantagious for the generality of the Subject upon whom these taxes and Subsidies lie heaviest; but we see upon every occasion how unhappie we are in His Majesties misapprehensions of our words and actions.

Wee are fully of the Kings mind, as it is here declared, that he may rest so secure of the Affections of his Subjects, that he should not stand in need of forreigne force to preserve him from Oppression, and are confident that he shall never want an abundant evidence of the good wishes and assistance of his whole kingdom, especially if hee shall bee pleased to hold to that gracious resolution of building upon that sure foundation, *The Law of the Land*; but why His Majestie should take it ill, that wee have received Informations so deeply concerning the safety of the Kingdome, and should thinke them fit to bee considered of, wee cannot conceive; for although the Name of the person was unkowne, yet that which was more substantiall to the probability of the Report was knowne (that is) that he was a Servant to the L. *Digbie*, whom in his presumptuous Letter to the Queens Majesty, and other Letters to Sir *Lewis Dives* had intimated some wicked Proposition sutable to that Information but that this should require reparation, we hold it as far from justice as it is from truth, that we have mixt any malice with these rumours, thereby to feed the fears and jealousies of the people.

It is affirmed his Majestie *is driven* (but not by us, yet) *from us*, perchance hereafter if there be opportunity of gaining more credit, there will not be wanting who will suggest unto his Majestie that it is done by us. And if His majestie were driven from us, we hope it was not by his owne feares, but by the feares of the L. *Digby*, and his Retinue of Cavaleers, and that no feares of any tumultuary Violence, but of their just punishment for their manifold insolence and intended violence against the Parliament, and this is expressed by the L. *Digby*. himself, when he told those Cavaleers that the principall cause of His Majesties going out of town was to save them from being trampled in the dirt, but of His Majesties person there was no cause of feare

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in the greateſt heate of the Peoples Indignation after the accuſation, and his Majeſties violent comming to the Houſe: there was no ſhew of any evill intentiona gainſt his Regall Perſon, of which there can be no better Evidence then this, that he came the next day without a guard into the City, where he heard nothing but Prayers and Petitions, no threatnings or irreverent Speeches that might give him any juſt occaſion of feare that we have heard of, or that his majeſtie expreſt; for he ſtayed near a week after at *White-hall*, in a ſecure a peaceable Condition, whereby we are induced to beleeve that there is no Difficulty nor doubt at all but his majeſties Reſidence neare *London* may be as ſafe as in any part of the Kingdome.

We are moſt aſſured of the faithfullneſſe of the City and Suburbs, and for our ſelves We ſhall quicken the Vigour of the Lawes, the Induſtry of the Magiſtrate, the Authority of Parliament for the ſuppreſſing of all tumultuary inſolencies whatſoever, & for the vindicating of his Honour from all inſupportabl and inſolent ſcandals, if any ſuch ſhall be found to be raiſed upon him, as are mentioned in this Anſwer, and herefore We thinke it altogether unneceſſary and exceding inconvenient to adjourne the Parliament to any other place.

Where the deſire of a good underſtanding betwixt the King and the Parliament is on both parts ſo earneſt, as is here profeſt of His Majeſtie to be in him, and wee have ſufficiently teſtified to be in our ſelves, it ſeemes ſtrange we ſhould be ſo long aſunder, it can be no thing elſe but evill and malicious Counſell, miſrepreſenting our carriage to Him and indiſpoſing His favour to us; And as it ſhall be far from us to take any advantage of his Majeſties ſuppoſed Straights, as to deſire, much leſſe to compell Him to that which His Honour or Intereſt may render unpleaſant and grievous to Him: So we hope that His Majeſtie will not make his owne underſtanding or reaſon the Rule of His Government, but will ſuffer himſelfe to be aſſiſted with a wiſe and prudent Counſell, that may deale faithfully betwixt Him and His People; and that He will remember that His Reſolutions doe concerne a Kingdome, and therefore ought not to be moulded by his Own, much leſſe by any other private Reaſon, which is no a Light proportionable to ſo great a Truſt; and therefore wee ſtill deſire and hope that His Majeſtie will not be guided by His owne underſtanding, or to thinke thoſe Courſes, ſtraights and neceſſities to which he ſhall be adviſed by the wiſedome of both Houſes of Parliament, which are the eyes in this Politick Body, whereby his Majeſty is by the Conſtitution of this Kingdome to diſcern the differences of thoſe things which concern the Publique Peace & ſafty therof.

We have given His Majeſtie no Cauſe to ſay that we doe meanly value the diſcharge of his Publique Duty, whatſoever Acts of Grace or Iuſtice have been done, they proceeded from His Majeſty by the advice and counſell of His Parliament; Yet we have, and ſhall allwayes anſwer them with Conſtant Gratitude, Obedinence and Affection: And although many things have bin done ſince this Parliament of another Nature, yet we ſhall not ceaſe to deſire the continued Protection of Almighty God upon His Majeſty, and moſt humbly petition him to caſt from him all thoſe evill and contrary Counſels which have in many particulars formerly mentioned, much detracted from the Honour of His Government, the Happineſſe of his owne Eſtate, and Proſperity of His People.

And

And having paſt ſo many dangers from abroad, ſo many conſpiracies at home, and brought on the publike worke ſo far through the greateſt difficulties that ever ſtood in oppoſition to a Parliament, to ſuch a degree of ſucceſſe, that nothing ſeemes to be left in our way able to hinder the full accompliſhment of our deſire and indeavour for the publike good, unleſſe God in his Iuſtice doe ſend ſuch a grievous curſe upon us, as to turne the ſtrength of the Kingdome againſt it ſelfe, and to effect that by their owne folly and credulity, which the power and ſubtilty of their and our enemies could not attaine, that is, to divide the people from the Parliament, and to make them ſerviceable to the ends and aims of thoſe who would deſtroy them. Therefore we deſire the Kingdome to to take notice of this laſt moſt deſperate and miſchievous plot of the malignant party that is acted and proſecuted in many parts of the Kingdome under plauſible Notions of ſtirring them up to a care of preſerving the Kings Prerogative, maintaining the diſcipline of the Church, upholding and continuing the Reverence and Solemnity of Gods ſervice, encouraging of learning: And upon theſe grounds divers mutinous petitions have been framed in London, Kent, and other Counties, and ſundry of his Majeſties Subjects have beene ſolicited to declare themſelves for the King againſt the Parliament, and many falſe and foule aſperſions, have been caſt upon our proceedings, as if we had been not only negligent, but averſe in theſe Points, Whereas we deſire nothing more than to maintain the purity and power of Religion, and to honor the King in all his iuſt prerogatives; And for encouragement and advancement of Piety and Learning, we have very earneſtly endeavoured, and ſtill doe to the utermoſt of our power, that all pariſhes may have learned, pious, & ſufficient Preachers, & all ſuch preachers competent livings. Other bils and propoſitions are in preparation for the Kings profit and Honour, the peoples ſafety & proſperity: In the proceedings whereof, we are much hindred by his Maieſties abſence from the parliament, which is altogether contrary to the uſe of his Predeceſſors, & the priviledges of Parliament, whereby our time is conſumed by a multitude of unneceſſary Meſſages, & our innocency wounded by cauſeleſſe & ſharpe invectives; yet we doubt not but we ſhall overcome all this at laſt, if the people ſuffer not themſelves to be deluded with falſe and ſpecious ſhewes, and ſo drawne to betray us to their owne undoing, who have ever bin willing to hazard the undoing of our ſelves, that they might not be betraied by our neglect of the truſt repoſed in us, but if it were poſſible they ſhould prevail herein; yet we would not faile through Gods Grace ſtill to perſiſt in our duties, & to look beyound our own lives, eſtates and advantages; as thoſe who thinke nothing worth the enioying, without the Liberty, Peace, & ſafety of the Kingdome; Nor any thing too good to be hazarded in diſcharge of our Conſciences for the obtaining of it; And ſhall alwayes repoſe our ſelves upon the protection of Almighty God, which we are confident ſhal never be wanting to us (while we ſeek his Glory) as we have found it hitherto wonderfully going along with us in all our proceedings.

IT is his Majeſties pleaſure that you forthwith print in very good paper, and ſend unto me for his Majeſties ſervice forty Copies of the Proclamation incloſed, leaving a convenient ſpace for his Majeſtie to ſigne above, and to fix the Privy Signet underneath and his Majeſties expreſſe command is, that you print not above 40. Copies, and forbeare to make any publication of them till his pleaſure be further ſignified, for which this ſhall be your Warrant.

For His Majeſties Printer.

White-Hall, Ianuary 2. 1641. *Edw. Nicholas*

The Examination of Colonell *Goring*, taken *June* 19. 1641.

To the first Int. HE saith, That in *Lent* last (as he remembers) about the middle of it, Sir *John Suckling* came to him on *Sunday* morning as he was in his bed: And this Examinate conceiving he had come to him about some businesse of money that was between them; and thereupon falling upon that discourse, Sr *John Suckling* told him he was then come about another businesse, which was to acquaint him, That there was a purpose of bringing the Army to *London*, And that my Lord of *New-castle* was to be Generall, and he, this Examinate, Lievtenant Generall, if he would accept of it: And further said, That he should heare more of this businesse at Court: to which this Examinate answered only this, well, then I will goe to the Court; which was all that passed betweene them at that time, to the best of this Examinates remembrance.

To the second, he cannot depose.

To the third, he saith, That as he was comming in his Coach in the street, out of the *Covent-Garden* in S. *Martins Lane*, he met there M. *Henry Iermin*, who was likewise in a Coach; and seeing this Examinate, sent his Foot-man to him, desiring him to follow him, because he would speake with him; which this Examinate did; And M. *Iermyn* going a little further, alighted, and went into a house (to which house, as this Examinate was but yesterday informed, Sir *John Suckling* did then usually resort) and thither this Examinate followed him; and coming after him to the top of the Stayres, M. *Iermyn* said to him, He had somewhat to say to him concerning the Army, but that this was no fit place to speak of it, and desired him to meet him that evening at the Court, on the Queenes side; which this Examinate accordingly did; and meeting M. *Iermyn* in the Queens drawing Chamber, he was there told by him, That the Queene would speak with him, and thereupon M. *Iermyn* brought him into the Queens Bed-chamber: But before this Examinate could enter into any discourse with the Queen, the King came in, and then this Examinate did withdraw, and went

away for that time, but returned againe the same night, and met M. *Iermyn* againe on the Queens side, who told him that he must necessarily meet with some Officers of the Army, to heare some Propositions concerning the Army. The next day, being *Monday*, this Examinate came again to the Court in the after-noon, and went into the Queens drawing Chamber; where her Majestie then was, who was pleased to tell him that the King would speake with him, and bad him to repair to the roome within the Gallery, into which Room the King soon after came; and His Majestie asked him if he was engaged in any Cabale concerning the Army: to whiche he answered, That he was not: whereupon His Maiestie replyed, I command you then to joyn your selfe with *Peircy*, and some others whom you will finde with him. And His Majesty likewise said, I have a desire to put my Army into a good posture, and am advised unto it by my Lord of *Bristoll*: which was the effect of what passed betweene the King and this Examinate at that time. This Examinate meeting afterwards with *M. Ierney*, *M. Iermyn* told him that they were to meet that evening at nine of the Clock with *M. Peircie*, and some others, at *M. Peircies* Chamber; and accordingly *M. Iermyn* and he went thither together, and there found *M. Peircie* himselfe, *M. Willmot*, *M. Ashburnham*, *M. Pollard*, *M. Oneal* & Sir *John Bartley*; *M. Peircy* then in the first place tendered an Oath to this Examinate and *M. Iermyn*, the rest saying they had taken that Oath already: this Oath was prepared in writing, and was to this effect, *That they should neither directly nor indirectly disclose any thing of that which should be then said unto thē, nor thinke thēselves absolved from the secrecy enjoyned by this Oath, by any other Oath which should be afterwards taken by them.* They having taken the Oath, *M. Peircy* declared, That they were resolved not to admit of any body else into their Councells: And *M. Iermyn* and this Examinate moved that Sir *John Suckling* might be received amongst them; which being opposed by the rest, after some debate, it was laid aside: And some speech there was of Sir *John Suckling* his being imployed in the Army, but how it was agreed upon, this Examinate doth not remember.

After this, *M. Peircie* made his Propositions, which he read out of a paper, which were to this effect, That the Army should presently be put into a posture to serve the King, and then should send up a Declaration to the Parliament, of these particulars, *viz.* That

nothing

nothing ſhould be done in Parliament contrary to any former Act of Parliament, which was explained, That Biſhops ſhould bee maintained in their Votes and Functions, and the Kings Revenue be eſtabliſhed. From theſe Propoſitions none of M. *Perceys* Company did declare themſelves to aſſent. Then came into conſider tion, if the Army ſhould not immediately bee brought to *London*, which as this examinate remembers, was firſt propounded by Maſter *Iermyn*, and alſo the making ſure of the Tower. Theſe things this Examinate did urge, to ſhew the vanity and danger of the other Propoſitions, without undertaking this. In the concluſion, this examinate did proteſt againſt his having any thing to doe either deſigne; for the proofe of which, he appeales to the conſciences of them that were preſent, and ſo parted with them. About this buſineſſe this Examinate ſaith, That they had two meetings, and cannnot diſtinguiſh what paſſed at the one, and what at the other, but the reſult of all was as he formerly declared: further then which, he cannot depoſe.

To the Fourth Inter.

He can ſay no more than he hath already ſaid.

To the Fifth Inter.

He ſaith, That the very day that Sir *John Suckling* firſt moved this unto him, he gave ſome touch of it to my Lord *Dungarvan:* and the day after his ſecond meeting at Maſter *Piercyes* Chamber, he diſcovered it to my Lord of *New-port*, and deſired him to bring him to ſome other Lords, ſuch as might bee likelieſt to prevent all miſchiefe: And accordingly the next day my Lord of *New-port* brought him to my Lord of *Bedford*, my Lord *S.y*, and my Lord *Mandevill*, to whom he imparted the maine of the buſineſſe, but not the particulars, in regard of his Oath; and deſired them to to make uſe of it as they ſhould ſee cauſe, for the ſafety of the Common wealth, but not to produce him, nor name any perſon, except there were a neceſſity for it. Hee further ſaith, That hee did at the ſame time make a a Proteſtation unto thoſe Lords, of his fidelity unto the Common-wealth, and of his readineſſe to run all hazards.

George Goring.

Mr *Percies* letter written to the Earle of Northumberland, June 14. 1641.

VVHat with my own innocency and the violence I heare is against me, I find my selfe much distracted, I will not ask your Councell, because it may bring prejudice upon you; but I will with all faithfulnesse and truth tell you what my part hath beene, that at least I may be cleared by you whatsoever becomes of me.

When there was 50000 pound designed by the Parliament for the English Army, there was as I take it a suddaine demand made by the Scots at the same time of 25000. pound, of which there was but 15000. pound ready, this they pressed with so much necessitie as the Parliament after an order made, did thinke it fit to deduct 10000. pound out of the fiftie formerly granted; upon which the soul'diers in our house were more scandalized, amongst which I was one, and sitting by Wilmot and Ashburnham, Wilmot stood up and told them, if such papers as that of the Scots would procure moneyes, he doubted not but the officers of the English Army might easily doe the like, for the first order was reversed notwithstanding, and the 10000. pound given to the Scots, this was the cause of many discourses of dislike amongst us, and came to this purpose, that they were disobliged by the Parliament, and not by the King, this being said often one to another, we did resolve, that is Wilmott, Ashburnham, Pollard, Oneale, and my selfe to make some expression, of serving the King in all things he would command us, than were honourable for him and us, being likewise agreeable to the fundamentall lawes of the kingdome, that so farre we should live and dye with him. This was agreed upon by us, not having any communication with others, that I am coupled now withall; and further, by their joynt consent was to tell his Majestie thus much from them; but withall I was to order the matter so, as that the King might apprehend this as a great service done unto him, as this time when his affaires were in so ill a condition, and they were most confident that they could engage the whole army thus far, but farther they would undertake nothing, because they would neither infringe the liberties of the subject, or destroy the Lawes, to which I and every one consented, and having their sence, I drew the heads up in a paper, to which they all approved when I read it, and then we did by an oath promise one another to be constant and secret in all this, and did all of us take that oath together. Well Sirs, I must now be informed what your particular desires are, that so I may be the better able to serve you, which they were pleased to doe, and I did very faithfully serve them therein, as far as I could: this is the truth and all the truth upon my soule. In particular discourses after that, we did fall upon the petitioning the King and Parliament for money, there being so great arreares due to us, and so much delayes made in the procuring of them, but that was never done.

The

The preſerving of Biſhops functions and votes.

The not disbanding of the Iriſh army, untill the Scots were disbanded too.

The endeavouring to ſettle his revenue to that proportion it was formerly, and it was reſolved by us all, if the King ſhould require our aſſiſtance in theſe things, that as farre as we could, wee might contribute thereunto without breaking the lawes of the Kingdome, and in caſe the King ſhould deny theſe things being put to them, we would not fly from him.

All theſe perſons did act and concurre in this as well as I. This being all imparted to the King by me from them, I perceived hee had beene treated with by others concerning ſomething of our army, which did not agree with what we propoſed, but inclined a way more high and ſharpe, not having limits either of honour or law, I told the King he might be pleaſed to conſider with himſelfe, which way it was fit for him to hearken unto. For us, wee were reſolved not to depart from our grounds, and if he imployed others, we ſhould not be diſpleaſed whoſoever they were: but the particulars of their deſigne, or the perſons, we deſired not to know. though it was no hard matter to gueſſe at them; in the end I believe the dangers of the one, and the juſtice of the other, made the King tell me he would leave all thoughts of our propoſitions but ours, as things not practicable, and deſired notwithſtanding that Goring and Iermin, who were acquainted with the other proceedings, ſhould bee admitted amongſt us; I told him, I thought the other Gentlemen would never conſent to it, but I would propoſe it; which I did, and we were all much againſt it; but the King did preſſe it ſo much, as at the laſt, it was conſented unto, and Goring and Iermine came to my Chamber, there I was appointed to tell them, after they had ſworne to ſecrecy, what wee had propoſed which I did: but before I goe on to the debate of the wayes, I muſt tell you M. Iermin and Goring were very earneſt Suckling ſhould be admitted, which wee did all decline; and I was deſired by all our men to be reſolute in it, which I was, and gave many reaſons; whereupon I remember M. Goring made anſwer, he was ſo ingaged with Suckling, hee could not goe or doe any thing without him. Yet in the end, ſo that we would not oppoſe Suckling his being imployed in the army, that for his meeting with us they were contented to paſſe it by. Then we tooke up againe, the wayes were propoſed, which took a great debate, and theirs (I will ſay) differed from ours in violence, and height, which we all proteſted againſt and parted, diſagreeing totally; yet remitting it to be ſpoken of by me, and Iermin, to the King, which we both did. And the King conſtant to his former reſolution told him, that all thoſe wayes were vaine and fooliſh, and would thinke of them no more. I omitted one thing of M. Goring, he deſired to know how the chiefe Commanders were to be diſpoſed of, for if he had not a condition worthy of him hee would not goe along with us, we made anſwer that no bodie had thought of that, we intending if we were ſent downe, to goe all in the ſame capacitie we were in, we were in, he did not like that by no meanes, and upon that did worke ſo by M. Chidley had his, that there was a letter ſent by ſome of the Commanders to make him Lievtenant Generall: And when he had ordered this matter at

London

London and M. Chidley had his instructions, then did he goe to Portsmouth pretending to be absent when this was a working: we all desired my Lord of Essex or my Lord of Holland, and they (if there were a Generall,) Nevvcastle, they were pleased to give out a report I should be Generall of the horse; but I protest neither to the King or any else did I ever so much as thinke of it: My Lord of Holland was made Generall and so all things were laid aside: and this is the truth, and all the truth I know of all these proceedings; and this I doe and will protest upon my faith; and Wilmote Ashburnham, and Oneale, have at severall times confessed and sworne, I never said any thing in this businesse, they did not every one agree unto, and would justifie. This relation I send you, rather to informe you of the truth of the matter, that you may know the better how to doe me good: But I should thinke my selfe very unhappy to be made a betrayer of any body: what concerned the Tower or any thing else I never medled with all, nor never spoke with Goring, but that night before them all; and I said nothing but what was consented unto by all my party. I never spoke one word to Suckling, Carnarvan, Davenant, or other creature: me thinkes if my friends and kindred knew the truth and justice of this matter, it were no hard matter to serve me in some measure.

Dei Martis 10. *Maii*, 1640.

The Examination of Captaine *Iames Chudleigh*.

To the first Interrogatory, and to the second.

THis Deponent saith, that about March and Aprill last he was at Burrowbrig, where diverse Officers and Commanders of the Army met, to whom he used some speeches concerning the Parliament, that he saw no probabilitie that the Army would bee suddenly paid by the Parliament, because they had promised so much to the King, and to the Scots, as well as to the Army; but that the King did commiserate their case, and said, that if they would be faithfull to him, he would pawne his Iewels rather than they should be unpaid; and saith further, That he knowes of such a Letter sent by the Army to my Lord of Northumberland to be shewed to the Parliament; and that he told them at their meeting, that the Parliament was much displeased with that Letter, and that those who had subscribed it should be sent for up particularly, that my Lord of Essex, and my Lord of Newport had expressed much dislike of that letter, and of them who had sent it, and said, that they had forfeited their necks: which he had from sir Iohn Suckling, master Davenant, and (as he conceives) from Sergeant Major Willis: And this he declared to those Officers, as giving them an account of his journey, and the service in which they imployed him.

To

To the third Interogatory;

He saith he hath answered before.

To the fourth Interogatory;

That Serjeant Major Willis told him upon the way, as they were in their Iourney downe into the North, that Colonell Goring was a brave Centleman, and fit to command the Army, and that the King had a good inclination to him that he should be Lievetenant Generall; and saith further, that before he came out of London Sir Iohn Suckling had likewise highly commended him, and said he was fitter to command in chiefe, then any man hee knew, and that the the Army was not now considerable being without a head, and indeed was but a party (Colonell Goring being away) who commanded a Brigado, and that they did undiscreetly to shew their teeth except they could bite, which the said Sir Iohn Suckling wished him to declare unto the Army, saying, He could not doe a better service to the Officers who had imployed him, then to let them know it, whereupon he did acquaint them with it accordingly.

To the fifth Interogatory;

That Sir Iohn Suckling brought him into some roome of the Queenes side at White-hall, where Master Iermyn and he had private conference together and oftentimes looked towards this Deponent: Sir Iohn Suckling afterwards told him, that the King would be well pleased if the Army would receive Colonell Goring to be their Lievtenant Generall, and said that Master Henry Iermyn said so.

To the sixth Interogatory;

That Master Davenant told him, that things were not here as they were apprehended in the Army, for that the Parliament was so well affected to the Scots, as that there was no likelyhood the Army should have satisfaction so soone as they expected it.

To the seventh Interogatory;

That when he brought the Letter from the Army, he met with Master Davenant who told him it was a matter of greater consequence then hee imagined, and thereupon brought him to master Henry Iermyn, and Master Iermyn told him he heard he brought such a Letter, and asked to see a copy of it, which this Deponent did shew unto him and Master Iermyn asked if he might not shew it to the Queene, and offered to bring this Deponent to her, which hee excused himselfe of, lest hee should have anticipated my Lord Generall from shewing the Letter first himselfe.

To the eighth Interogatory;

That after hee had brought up that Letter, he staid some 8. or 9. dayes in London, before he returned downe to the Army.

To the ninth Interogatory;

That Sergeant Major Willis told him most of the Noble Gentlemen in England

land would shew themselvess for the Army: And that the French that were about London would receive Commanders from them, to joyne with them: And besides, that there would a thousand horse likewise bee raised to come to their assistance, which horse at last hee confessed were to bee found by the Clergie.

To the tenth Interagatory;

That Serjeant Major Willis said moreover, that the Army would bee very well kept together, for that the Prince was to be brought thither, which would confirme their affections: which this Deponent did declare at Burrowbrig unto the Officers, and doth beleeve Willis did the like; and Willis told them also, that if my Lord of New-Castle was their Generell, he would feast them in Nottinghamshire, and would not use them roughly, but that they should be governed by a Councell of war.

To the 11. Inter.

That both Serjeant Major Willis and this Deponent, did perswade the Officers at that meeting, to write a Letter to Colonell Goring, which was to let him know, that they would heartily embrace him to bee their Lievtenant Generall, if it was His Majesties pleasure to send him downe, which Letter was subscribed by Colonell *Fielding* and Colonell Vavasour, and diverse others; and was by him brought to London upon Monday, where not finding Colonell Goring, hee delivered it to Sir Iohn Sucklin, who carried it to the King, and afterwards brought him to kisse the King and Queenes hand, and within a day or two returned the Letter to him againe, which Letter this Deponent the Saturday after carried downe himselfe to Colonell Goring to Portsmouth.

To the 12. Inter.

That there was likdwise a Letter written to Master Endimion Porter, assigned by Colonell William Vavasour and Colonell Fielding, which was to this effect, to desire him to informe his Majestie, that the Army was very faithfull to him, and no doubt need bee made by His Majestie concerning their procedings. This Letter Sir Iohn Sucklin would not have to be delivered, but tooke it himselfe, for that he said Master Porter knew nothing of the Kings intentions.

To the 13. Inter.

That when hee came to Portsmouth, Colonell Goring shewed him the strength of that place, and told him, that if there should bee an mutiny in London, the Queene meant to come downe thither for her safety, and that she had sent him downe money to fortifie it.

To

To the 15 Inter.

That what he learned from Serjeant Major *Willis*, hee got from him by degrees, as he urged it from him by way of discourse; and that *Willis*, Sir *John Suckling*, and Master *Davenant*, did all of them give him great charge to keep things secret, and to be very carefull to whom he communicated any thing, which he accordingly observed; for he dealt with the Officers there severally.

James Chudleigh.

This Examination taken in the presence of Vs,

Essex. *Warwick.*
P. Howard. *W. Howard.*

Die Martis 18 Maii.

The second Examination of Cap. *Chudleigh.*

To the 31.

THat at the meeting at *Burrowbrig*, he declared unto the Officers some thing out of a paper, which he read, and told them that he had received it from M. *Iermyn*, and that M. *Iermyn* had received it from the King. And he said likewise, that some others about the King were acquainted with it, and named M. *Endimion Porter*, to whom he thought the King had declared in this businesse.

To the 34.

That M. *Iermyn* asked him, if hee thought the Army woul'd stick to their Officers, in case the King and Parliament should not agree, or words to that effect.

He saith further, that hee had set down all those things in writing which he declared to the Officers at *Burrowbrig*, and thought to have sent it down to them; but upon better consideration he went himselfe and read it to them out of that paper, but severally, and not to them all together. And particularly, that hee read it to Lieutenant Colonell *Ballard*, and to Lieutenant Colonell *Lunsford*, That he did not acquaint them all with it, and the reason why he did not, was because he conceived some were of more judgement than others, and fitter to be trusted with matters of secrecy.

James Chudleigh.

Essex. *Warwick.*
W. Say and Seale. *Howard.*

The Examination of *Thomas Ballard*, Lieutenant Colonell to the Lord *Grandison*, taken *May* 18, 1641.

To the 9.

THat he did meet at *Burrowbrige*, being sent to by Captain *Chidley*, and none other; but he found there Serjean Major *Willis* and divers other officers of the Army: this was sometime in *Aprill* last, as he remembreth.

To the 2.

That M. *Chidley* did propound to him certain propositions, which as he affirmed, de did receive from M. *Henry Iermyn*, & from another great man which he might not name. Cap. *Chidley* farther said, that M. *Iermyn* told him that he received those propositions from the King: But *Chidley* told him farther, that when he kissed the Kings hand, his Majesty said nothing to him of any such propositions. The first proposition was that he should not acquaint either Sir *Iacob Ashley*, or Sir *Iohn Conyers*, with any thing of this designe. The 2, that if there were occasion, the Army should remove their Quarters into *Nottingham-shire*, where the Prince and the E. of *Newcastle* should meet them with a 1000 Horse, and all the *French* that were in *London* shonld be mounted, & likewise meet them. These propositions were read by Captain *Chidley*, out of a paper, which he said he had written himself, thinking to have sent them down but upon better consideration he brought them down himself. That they likewise should desire that Colonell *Goring* should bee the Lieutenant Generall to the Army: There was likewise offered a paper to this effect, as he was then told, That if the King would send Colo. *Goring* to be Lieutenant General, they would accept of him; which Paper he, this Examinat, refused to read, or to set his hand to it: but heard that divers others signed it. He further saith, that there was no other paper propounded to him to be signed, nor to any other to his knowledg. He further saith, that this was not delivered to the Officers in publique, but severally.

He likewise saith, That presently after Colonell *Vavasor* said publikely, that he never consented to these propositions in his heart, and desired that there might be a meeting immediatly, whereupon they agreed upon a meeting at *York* the *Wednesday* following, at which meeting they generally concluded, not to intereste themselves in any of those designes that had been propounded to them by Captain *Chidley*; and they presently writ by the Post to Captain *Chidley* to *London*, that if he had not delivered the paper, he should forbeare to deliver it.

Thomas Ballard.

The

The Examination of Captaine Legg, *taken* May the 18, 1641.

To the 19 *Inter.*

HE ſaith, That he heard of a meeting at *Burrowbridge*, but was not there preſent, but was preſent at another meeting at *York* not long after, where he was told that the King was not well ſatisfied with the affections of the Officers to his ſervice; and therefore it was thought fit, to make a Declaration of their readines to ſerve his Majeſty, which Declaration was accordingly drawn, but not finding any great cauſe for it, it was after torn. He further ſaith, That the night before the meeting at *Burrowbridge*, he ſpake with Captain *Chidley* at *York*, who perſwaded him to go to *Burrowbridge*, where he had propoſitions to impart to the Army; but this Examinate refuſing to go, he would not acquaint him with them at that time; but told them that divers Lords and Officers of the Army were fallen off from the King, naming the E. of *Eſſex*, the Earle of *Newport*, Commiſſary *Wilmot* Colonell *Aſhburnham*, and others, which this Examinate ſo much diſliked, that they forbore any farther diſcourſe.

Will. Legg.

The Examination of Colonell *Varvaſour*, taken 29 of *May*, 1641.

THat at the meeting at *Burrowbridge*, Serjeant Major *Willis* and Captaine *Chidley*, or one of them, told the Officers there, that the Parliament had taken great offence at the Letter which they had written up to my Lord of *Northumberland*; and that thoſe who had ſubſcribed it, ſhould be queſtioned, and that there was ſmall hopes of money from the Parliament for the preſent.

That the King would take it very well, if he might receive aſſurance from them, that they would accept of Colonell *Goring* for their Lieutenant Generall, and wiſhed that the Army were united.

When the King had this aſſurance from them, there ſhould come a Generall that would bring them mony, this they ſaid they had good Commiſſion to deliver unto them, having received it from Mr. *Henry Iermyn* and Sir *John Sucklin*, he likewiſe ſaith Captaine *Chidley* ſpake it with more confidence, and Sergeant Major *Willis* rather as having heard it from others: he further ſaith, there was a Letter writen to Colonell *Goring*, for to let him know if the King would ſend him

down with a Commission to be Lieutenant Generall, they would willingly receive him, and this Letter was proposed unto them by Captain *Chidley* and Serjeant Major *Willis*. There was another Letter written to M. *Endimion Porter*, which as he remembers was to let him know, that though the Army was now commanded by Sir *Iacob Ashley*, yet if that it were His Majesties pleasure to appoint Colonell *Goring* to be Lieutenant Generall, they were confident the Army would receive him the better, being only subscribed by Colonell *Fielding* and himselfe. And further saith that hee heares this Letter was never delivered, for that Sir *John Suckling* told M. *Chidley* that M. *Porter* was a stranger to the businesse.

Colonell *Vavasor*.

This Examination taken afore Vs,

Mandeville.

Howard. *Ph. Wharton*.

Charles R.

COlonell Goring *these are to command you to provide with all speed a ship for this Bearer, to carry him to* Diepe *or* Calais *or any other Port of* France, *that the wind may be good for, and if there be any of my ships or Pinnaces, ready to go forth, you shall command the Captain or Master of such Ship or Pinnace, to receive him and his servants and carry him into* France, *for which this shall be a Warrant to the Captain or Master you may imploy, and hereof you nor they are not to faile, as you or they will answer the contrary at your perils.*

Given at *White-Hall*, this 14 of *May*, 1641.

To our Trusty and Well beloved Servant George Goring, *Governor of* Portsmouth.

The Examination of Captain *William Legg*, taken upon Oath before the Lords Committeees upon *Saturday* the 30 of *October*, 1641.

To the first Inter.

SAith, That he doth know M. *Daniel O Neale* who was Serjeant Major to Sir *John Conniers*, doth not certainely remember the precise time

times going from the Army to *London* nor of his return back, but beleevs he returned about *June* and *July*.

To the ninth.

That he was at *York* when the ſaid Maſter *O Neale* returned thither from *London*, and can ſay no more to this ninth *Interog*.

To the tenth.

That there was a Petition prepared to be delivered to the Parliament from the Army, which conſiſted of many particulars, as to ſhew how much they ſuffered for want of Martiall Law, and for want of pay, and becauſe their principall Officers were not amongſt them, and they did likewiſe ſet forth in it, That as the wiſdom of the King did cooperate with the Parliament, So they did hope the Parliament would do ſomething concerning the Kings Revenue; but ſaith he doth not remember what the particular was, which was deſired, and further that they heard of great tumults about *London*, and therfore offered themſelves to ſerve the King and Parliament, with the laſt drop of their blouds. He ſaith that this Petition was approved of by all the Officers that ſaw it, but was laid aſide till further conſideration ſhould be had of the manner of the delivery, That himſelfe was afterwards ſent for to *London* by order of the Houſe of Commons, and was examined, and after his examination, when he ſaw there was no further uſe to be made of that Petition he burnt it.

He farther ſaith, That he ſtaid in this Town ſome 5 or 6 dayes, and was with the King, and had ſome ſpeech with His Majeſty about a Petition to come from the Army, and gave him an accompt of the Petition that was formerly burnt, and there he received another Petition to the ſame effect with the other, but handſomlier written, upon which there was a direction indorſed to this purpoſe; This Petition will not offend, yet let it not be ſhewn to any but Sir *Iacob Aſhely*.

He farther ſaith there was no name to this direction but only 2 Letters, but what thoſe Letters were, he will not ſay nor cannot ſwear who writ thoſe two Letters, becauſe he did not ſee them written.

He ſaith he did deliver the ſame paper with the directions to Sir *Iacob Aſhley*, and told him withall here is a paper with a direction, you know the hand, keep it ſecret, I have ſhewed it to no body, if there bee no occaſion to uſe it, you may burnt it, and ſaith he ſpake no more of it to him, till after my Lord of *Hollands* comming down to bee Generall, and then he ſpake to him to burn it. *William Legg.*

The Examination of Sir Iacob Aſhley *taken before the Lords Committees this 29 of* October, 1641.

To the firſt Interog.

HE ſaith that he hath known Serjeant Major *Daniel O Neale* very long and that he was long abſent from the Army the laſt Summer,

but knowes not at what time he did returne, nor knowes not how long it was that he stayed in the Army before his going into the *Low-Countries*, but thinkes it to be about three weekes.

To the second Interog.

He saith that M. *O Neale* told him after his comming down last, that things being not so well betwixt the King and Parliament, he thought a Petition from the Army might do very much good, and asked him if a draught of such a Petition were brought unto him, whether he would set his hand unto it, the particulars which he desired to have the Army received in, were the want of Martiall Law, want of pay, & for words spoken in the House of Parliament against the Army, as that the City was disaffected to the Kings Army, and would rather pay the Scots than them.

The the third Inter. He cannot answer,
To the fourth Inter. He canot answer,

To the fifth Inter.

He saith that he received a Letter by the hands of Chaptain *Legg*, the tenour whereof as farre as remembers was to this effect, the Letter being written in two sides of paper and somewhat more, first that divers things were pressed by parties to infuse into the Parliament things to the Kings disadvantage, and that divers tumults and disorders were neere the Parliament to the disservice of the King, divers other particulars were contained in this Letter, and in the close of this Letter, it was recommended to this Examinat that he should get the hands of the Officers of the Army to such a Declaration to be sent to the Parliament, and that this would be acceptable to the King. He further saith, he knowes not of whose hand writing it was, nor who delivered it to Captaine *Legg*.

To the seventh Inter.

He saith that M. *Oneal* telling him of the disliks which were between the King and the Parliament and of those things which were done to the disadvantage of the King, they must fight with the Scots first, and beate them before they could move Southward; and that done, they must spoyle the Country all along as they go, and when they do come to London, they would finde resistance by the Parliament and these Scots might rally and follow them: to which *O Neale* replyed, what if these Scots could be made neutrall: This Examinat then said, that the Scots would lay him by the heels, if he should come to move such a thing, for that they would never breake with the Parliament.

Presently

Presently replyed, I wounder that Councels should be so layd as had been spoken of: of the marching of the Army to the South,

8. *Inter. D.*

He further saies that there was at the end of the Letter a direction to this effect. Captain or *William Legg*, I command you that you shew this Letter to none but *Iacob Ashley*, above this direction were set these two Letters, *C.R.* *Iacob Ashley.*

The Examination of Sir *John Coniers*, taken upon Oath before the Lords Committees upon *Friday* the 29. of *October* 1641.

TO the first interog. *He saith, that he knowes very well Master* Daniel O Neale, *who was Serjeant Major to his Regiment, that the said* O Neal *came up to* London *about* November *last, and returned to the Army about Midsummer.*

To the second, *That* O Neal, *after his return to the Army in Summer, spake twice unto this Examinant of a Petition to be sent from the Army to the Parliament, and told him, that because they did not know if himselfe would consent unto it, they would first petition him, that he would approve of it, but that as yet there were but few hands to that Petition, which was to be preferred to him; and therefore would not shew it him.*

To the fourth, *that the said* O Neal, *used perswasions to this Examinant, that he would serve the King, that if he did not, he should be left alone, and would but ruine himselfe, for that all the Troopes under him were that way enclined: That therefore he should adhere to the King, and go those wayes that the King would have him; or words to that effect.*

To the fifth, *that he saw a paper, containing some directions for a Declaration to be subscribed unto by the Officers of the Army: which paper was in Sir* Iacob Ashleys *hand; he saith, it was long, containing two sides of a sheet of paper or thereabout: the effect whereof was something concerning Martiall-Law, and better payment for the Army, together with some other particulars; that it was to be directed to the Parliament, and that there were two Letters,* viz. C.R. *at the end. That he doth not know who brought it unto Sir* Iacob Ashly, *but that both of them were very much troubled at it. He saith further, that there was a direction at the end of the writing, that no body should see it but Sir* Iacob Ashley; *and the two Letters,* C.R. *were as he remembers to that direction but whether before or after that direction hee cannot affirme.*

To the seventh, *that he never heard Master* O Neal *himselfe spake of his going to* Newcastle, *but that he heard it from others, and as hee*

takes

takes it from his wife the Lady Conyers, *and that whosoever it was that told him so, told him withall, that* O Neale *himselfe said so.* *Jo. Conyers*

The second examination of Sir *John Conyers*, taken before the Lords Committees upon *Saturday* the 30 of *October*.

To the fourth inter. That Master *O Neal* said to him, that if he this Examinant, had been well knowne to the King, the King would have written to him, & therfore he conceived, this Examinant should do well to write unto the King: to which he replyed, that he could not serve the King in that poynt, and therefore he thought, it would be of no use, to trouble the King with his letters.

To the fifth, That the paper mentioned in his former examination to have been seen by him in S. *Iacob Ashleys* hand, containing directions for a Petition to be presented to the King and Parliament: In which, was a clause to this effect, That whereas all men ought to give God thanks for putting it into the Kings heart, to condiscend to the desires of the Parliament, not only to deliver up unto them many of his servants and others, who were neer unto him to be at their disposing, but also to do many things, which none of his Ancestors would have consented unto, as giving way to the Trienuall Parliament, and granting many other things for the good of his Subjects, yet notwithstanding some turbulent spirits, backt by rude and tumultuous mechanick persons, seemed not to be satisfied, but would have the totall subversion of the government of the State, that therefore the Army, which was so orderly governed, notwithstanding they had no martiall Law, and ill payment, & but few Officers, being of so good comportment, might be called up to attend the person of the King and Parliament for their security This Examinant further saith, that there was many other passages in this Petition which he doth not now remember, only that there was some expression of a desire, that both Armies should be disbanded for the ease of the Kingdome; and likewise a direction to procure as many of the Officers hands, as could be gotten.

To the seventh, that he remembers wel it was not his wife, but Sir *Iacob Ashley*, that said to him those words, *O Neale* goes, or else *O Neal* saith he will go to *Newcastle*; but which of the sayings it was, he doth not well remember; but saith he replyed to it, that *O Neale* said, nothing to him of that.

This Examinant further saith, that he took occasion upon these passages from *O Neal*, to command him and S. *John Bartlet* and all the other officers to repaire to their quarters, to be ready to perfect their accounts with the Country against the time they should be called for. *Jo. Conyers.*

The

The Examination of Sir Foulke Huncks, *taken before the Lords Committees upon Friday, Octob.* 29. 1641.

TO *the first Interrog.* he ſaith, that he doth well know Maſter *Daniel O-Neale*, who was Serjeant Major to Sir *John Conyers*; That he went from the Army to London about the time that the King came out of the North to the Parliament; and that he returned again to the Army about that time when Commiſſary *Wilmot* and the other Souldiers were committed by the Parliament.

To the ſecond. That the ſaid *O-Neale* perſwaded him this Examinant to take part with the King, or ſomething to that purpoſe; and that thereupon this Examinant acquainted the Lievtenant generall with it, and preſently repaired to his owne Quarter, to keep the Souldiers in order; where he ſtaid not above two or three dayes, till he heard that *O-neal* was fled. He further ſaith, that *O-Neale* dealt with him to have the troops move; To which he replyed, that he had received no ſuch direction from his Superiours, nor from the King: And that then he offered him a paper, and preſſed him to ſigne it; whereupon he this Examinant asked, if the Generall, or Lievtenant Generall had ſigned it; to which *O-Neale* anſwering they had not, he ſaid that he would not be ſo unmannerly as to ſigne any thing before them, and refuſed to read it. He ſaith likewiſe that Captaine *Armſtrong* was preſent at the ſame time, and that *O-Neale* offered it to him; who looking upon this Examinant, this Examinant did ſhake his head at him, to make a ſigne that he ſhould not doe it, and withall went out of the roome: and *Armſtrong* afterwards refuſed it, giving this reaſon, That he would not ſigne it when his Colonell had refuſed it; which he told this Examinant.

To the third he ſaith, That *O-Neale* told him he had very good authority for what he did; but did not tell him from whom.

To the fourth. That Maſter *O-Neale* told him he was to goe to the Scottiſh Army, but ſaith he doth not know for what end and purpoſe he would goe thither; for that he this Examinant ſhunned to have any thing more to doe with him. *Foulke Huncks.*

The Examination of Sir William Balfour *Lievtenant of the Tower, taken the ſecond of* June.

TO *the firſt Interrog.* he ſaith, he was commanded to receive Captain *Billingſley* into the Tower with 100. men for ſecuring of the place, and that he was told they ſhould be under his command.

To the second Interrog. he saith, The Earl of Strafford told him it would be dangerous in case he should refuse to let them in.

To the third Interrog. He referreth himself to the former depositions of the three women, taken before the Constable and himself. And further saith, that the Earl of Strafford himself, after he had expostulated with him for holding Master *Slingsby* at the Tower gate; and after his telling the said Earle he had reason so to doe, in regard of what the woman had deposed, by which it appeared there was an escape intended by his Lordship; himself acknowledged hee had named the word *Escape* twice or thrice in his discourse with Master *Slingsby*, but that he meant it should be by the Kings authority, to remove him out of the Tower to some other Castle; and that he did ask Master *Slingsby* where his brother was, and the ship.

To the fourth Interrog. This Examinant saith, the Earle of Strafford sent for him some three or four dayes before his death, and did strive to perswade him that he might make an escape; and said, for without your connivence I know it cannot be: and if you will consent thereunto, I will make you to have 20000. pounds paid you, besides a good marriage for your sonne: To which this Examinant replyed, he was so farre from concurring with his Lordship, as that his honour would not suffer him to connive at his escape; and withall told him, hee was not to be moved to hearken thereunto.

Ex. in presence of us

Essex. *Warwick.*

L. Wharton. *Mandeville.*

James Wadsworth *lies at the halfe Moone in Queens-street, at* Cockets *house a Joyner divers Officers lie, which is the next doore.*

Coll. Lindsey.

Capt. Kirk. *Die Martis 4. Maii, 1641.*

James Wadsworth.

HE saith that one Ancient *Knot* told him severall times the last week that Sir *John Suckling* was raising of Officers for three Regiments for Portugall: and saith that hee this Examinant was at the Portugall Ambassadours on Sunday last, and then the Ambassadour told him that he knew not Sir *John Suckling*, nor any thing at all of Sir *John Sucklings* raising of men for Portugall; and the Ambassadour himself had no Commission to treat for any men till he heard out of Portugall.

Tuesday

Tuesday the 11. *of May*, 1641.

The Examination of *John Lanyon*.

HE was upon Easter Eve last, and severall times since, troubled by Captain *Billingsley* to enter into an expedition for *Portugall* with Sir *John Suckling*. And when this Examinant told him that he was His Majesties servant, and could not goe without leave, Captaine *Billingsley* bid him take no care for that, he should have leave procured, and further desired him to get as many Canoneers as he could.

This Examinant doubting whether they were reall in that Designe, repaired to the Portugall Ambassadours, and there understood from his Secretary, that he was willing to have men, but they knew neither Sir *John Suckling*, nor Captaine *Billingsley*; neither had they from them any Commission to raise men.

He likewise saith, that Captaine *Billingsley* did after sollicite this Examinant to come to Sir *John Suckling*, and that upon Sunday was sennight last Sir *John Suckling* and Captaine *Billingsley*, with many other Officers, repaired unto his house in the afternoone, and there staid two hours at least; The Examinant not comming in, they left a note he should be with them that night at the Sparragus Garden at Supper: whereof this Examinant failing, Captaine *Billingsley* comes againe to his house the Monday morning, and not finding him there, left word that he must needs come to the Covent Garden to Sir *John Sucklings* lodging, which accordingly he did; but not finding him there, the same day he was with Captaine *Billingsley* at the Dog Tavern in Westminster, at which time he did farther appoint this Examinant upon Wednesday to promise Sir *John Suckling* a meeting at the Dolphin in Grayes Inne lane about nine of the clock in the forenoon, where the same day came some thirty mote which were appointed by Sir *John Suckling* and Captaine *Billingsley*; but neither Sir *John Suckling* or *Billingsley* came, only there came one and gave them money, and so dismist them for the present.

This Examinant further saith, that Captaine *Billingsley* having notice that he had some store of Armes of his owne, told him, Sir *John Suckling* would buy them all, if he pleased to sell them.

Captaine *Billingsley* likewise told this Examinant, that Sir *John Suckling* had furnished himselfe for money, and all the Company.

John Lanyon.

Quarto die Maii, 1641.

Elizabeth Nutt, wife of *William Nutt* of Tower-ſtreet London, Merchant, and *Anne Bardſey* of Tower-ſtreet aforeſaid widow, ſay, that they being deſirous to ſee the Earle of *Strafford*, came to *Anne Vyner* wife of *Thomas Vyner* Clerk to the Lievtenant of the Tower, whoſe lodging being neare to the Kings Gallery, where the ſaid Earl uſeth to walke, carried them to a back doore of the ſaid Gallery, the ſaid Earle with one other being then walking. And they three being then there, and peeping through the key hole and other places of the doore to ſee the ſaid Earle, did hear him and the ſaid other party conferring about an eſcape, as they conceived, ſaying, that it muſt be done when all was ſtill, and asked the ſaid party where his Brothers ſhip was, who ſaid ſhe was gone below in the River, and heard him ſay, that they three might be there in twelve hours, and doubted not to eſcape if ſomething which was ſaid concerning the Lievtenant of the Tower, were done; but what that was, as alſo where they might be in twelve houres, they could not heare by reaſon that when they walked further off, they could not perfectly heare. And the ſaid Ms *Nutt* and Ms *Bardſey* ſay, that they heard the ſaid Earl then ſay, that if this Fort could be ſafely guarded or ſecured for three or foure months, there would come aid enough: and diverſe other words tending to the purpoſes aforeſaid, which they cannot now remember.

And further all of them ſay that they heard the ſaid Earle three times mention an eſcape, ſaying, that if any thing had been done, his Majeſty might ſafely have ſent for him; but now there was nothing to be thought on but an eſcape: And heard the ſaid other party telling his Lordſhip, that the outward gates were now as ſurely guarded as thoſe within. To whom the ſaid Earle ſaid, the eaſier our eſcape that way, pointing to the Eaſt, if the ſaid party and ſome others ſhould obey the directions of the ſaid Earle: But what thoſe were they know not, but heard the ſaid party anſwer, they would do any thing his Lordſhip ſhould command.

Anne Vyner,

Anne Bardſey.

Signum,
Eliza. E. N. Nutt.

The

The Superscription of the Letter.

For my worthy Friend Sir Lewis Dyves *Knight, at the Earle of Bristols house in Queen-street.*

London,

Deare Brother,

I Hope you will have received the Letter which I wrote unto you from aboard Sir *Iohn Pennington*, wherein I gave you account of the accident of *O Neals* man, and why I thought fitting to continue my journey into Holland; going still upon this ground, that if things goe on by way of accommodation, by my absence the King will be advantaged: If the King declare himself, and retire to a safe place, I shall be able to wait upon him from hence, as well as out of any part of England, over and above the service which I may do him here in the meane time. Besides that, I found all the Ports so strict, that if I had not taken this opportunity of Sir *Iohn Penningtons* forwardnesse in the Kings service, it would have been impossible for me to have gotten away at any other time.

I am now here at Middleborough, at the Golden Fleece upon the Market, at one *George Peterſons* house, where I will remaine till I receive from you advertisement of the state of things, and likewise instructions from their Majesties; which I desire you to hasten unto me by some safe hand: and withall to send unto me a cypher, whereby we may write unto one another freely. If you knew how easie a passage it were, you would offer the King to come over for some few dayes your selfe. God knowes I have not a thought towards my Countrey to make me blush, much lesse criminall; but where Traytors have so great a sway, the honestest thoughts may prove most treasonable.

Let *Dick Sherley* be dispatcht hither speedily, with such black cloaths and linnen as I have: and let your letters be directed to the Baron of Sherborn, for by that name I live unknown. Let care be taken for Bils of Exchange.

Middleborough, Yours.
Ian. 20. 1641.

The examination of *Owen Connelly*, Gent. taken before us whose names ensue, the 22. of *October*, 1641.

WHo being duly sworne and examined, saith, That he being at Mommore in the County of London-Derry on Tuesday last,

he received a letter from Colonell *Hugh Ogenacmahon*, desiring him to come to Connagh in the County of Monayhan, and to be with him on Wednesday or Thursday last: whereupon he this Examinant came to Connagh on Wednesday night last, and finding the said *Hugh* come to Dublin, followed him hither: He came hither about six of the clock this Evening, and forthwith went to the lodging of the said *Hugh*, to the house neere the Boot in Oxmantowne, and there he found the said *Hugh*, and came with the said *Hugh* into the towne, neere the Pillory, to the lodging of the Lord *Mac-quire*; where they found not the Lord within: and there they dranke a cup of Beere, and then went back againe to the said *Hugh* his lodging. He saith that at the Lord *Mac-quire* his lodging the said *Hugh* told him that there were and would be this night great numbers of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Irish Papists, from all the parts of the Kingdome, in this Towne, who with himselfe had determined to take the Castle of Dublin, and possesse themselves of all his Majesties Ammunition there; and to morrow morning being Saturday: and that they intended first to batter the Chimneyes of the said Towne; and if the City would not yeeld, then to batter down the houses, and so to cut off all the Protestants that would not joyn with them.

He saith further, That the said *Hugh* then told him, that the Irish had prepared men in all parts of the Kingdome, to destroy all the English inhabiting there to morrow morning by ten of the clock; and that in all the Sea-ports, and other Townes in the Kingdome, all the Protestants should be killed this night; and that all the Posts that could be, could not prevent it. And further saith, That he moved the said *Hugh* to forbeare the executing of that businesse, and to discover it to the State for the saving of his owne estate: who said, that he could not help it: But said, that they did owe their due allegiance to the King, and would pay him all his rights, but that they did this for the tyrannicall Government was over them; and to imitate Scotland; who got a priviledge by that course. And he further saith, That when he was with the said *Hugh* in his lodging the second time, the said *Hugh* swore that he should not goe out of his lodging that night, but told him that he should goe with him the next morning to the Castle, and said, if this matter were discovered, some body should die for it: Whereupon this Examinant feigned some necessity for his easement, went down out of the Chamber, and left his sword in pawn, and the said *Hugh* sent his man down with him; And when this Examinant came down into the yard, finding an opportunitie, he this Examinant

nant leaped over a wall and two pales, and ſo came to the Lord Juſtice *Parſons*.

October 22 1641. *Owen Oconnelly.*
William Parſons.
Tho. Rotherham.
Rob. Meredith.

The Examination of *Mark Pagett* Parſon of *Morleſtowne*, neer *Kingſale* in *Ireland*, and Deane of *Roſſe* there, had and taken at *Plimmouth*, in the County of Devon: before *Thomas Coely* Merchant, Major of the Burrough of *Plimmouth* aforeſaid, *William Birch*, and *Io. Bound*, Merchants, three of his Majeſties Juſtices of the Peace, within the ſaid Burrough, the fourth day of *March*, 1641.

The ſaid Examinant ſaith, that he came from *Kingſale* this day was ſeven-night, and ſaith, that the Rebellion in *Ireland* is generall; (except the Port Townes and Fortifications) and ſaith, that he conceiveth that the Forces of the Rebels in *Munſter* is between twenty or thirty thouſand, which lie neer *Cork* and *Bandon-bridge* in two bodies; whereof the chiefe of one is Baron *Loughland*, the Lord *Mungarret*, the Lord *Dunboine*, and divers other Lords: and the chiefe of the other are *Macarte Reath*, *Teage Adowne*, *Teage Adam van Durmet*, *Glacke*, and *Macke Phenning*, and divers others. And this Examinant hath for certaine heard, that the Earle of *Clanrikard* is likewiſe in Armes in *Connough* againſt the Engliſh Proteſtants; and further ſaith, that he knoweth that the Rebels have very good intelligence out of England, of all paſſages here, and for the moſt part ſpeedier then the Engliſh have there: and further ſaith, that they threaten that aſſoone as they have rooted out the Britiſh and Engliſh there, to invade *England*, and aſſiſt the Papiſts in *England*. And further ſaith, that they have the Popes Legate amongſt them (as they report) who ſits conſtantly in counſell with Sir *Philome O Neale* (who writes himſelfe now Prince *O Neale* from his Palace *Charlemount:*) the Lord *Maggennys* and divers others, who directed and adviſed the reſt of the Rebels. And farther ſaith, That the *Iriſh* Rebels doe report that they have the Kings Warrant and Great Seale for what they doe, and ſay they are his Majeſties true Subjects; and that the *Engliſh* Proteſtants are Rebels, and not they. And further ſaith, that the Rebels do generally report that there are three factions in *England*, whereof one is the Kings; which conſiſts for the moſt part of Courtiers and Biſhops, with ſome few Lords & Gentry. Another the Puritans, which is ſupported by the Houſe of Commons, ſome Lords, and the Corporations and Cities in *England*. And the third is the

the Queenes, which they say is the greatest; and consists of the Catholiques, some Lords, all the Priests and Iesuites, besides the expectation they have of forraigne forces: And further saith, that they report that the Queenes faction will set such a division between the two others, that it will root out both of them at last. And farther saith, that the said *Irish* do brag that the Queenes faction hath the command of most of the Forts and Forces of *England*. And this Examinant farther saith, that he knoweth this to be usually reported amongst them, for that he hath lived in *Ireland* these two & thirty yeeres, and been incumbent of the said Church eighteene yeeres, and hath heard divers of the *Irish* Papists of the better sort to affirm so much, which doth much hearten the Rebels, & dishearten the *English*. And farther saith, that the Rebels have taken the Iron-works at *Glanworreth*, and great quantities of Iron; and there, and elsewhere cast Ordinance, make Muskets, heads for Pikes, Skeanes, and other weapons; And farther saith, that the greatest part of the nine thousand *Irish* Souldiers which the Earle of *Strafford* had at *Knockfergus* in *Ireland*, and there exercised and trained a long time, are the most expert Commanders, Leaders, and Officers amongst the Rebels.

Thomas Cooly Maior.

Madam,

I Shall not adventure to write unto your Majestie with freedome, but by expresses, or till such time as I have a cypher, which I beseech your Majestie to vouchsafe me. At this time therefore I shall only let your Majestie know where the humblest and most faithfull servant you have in the world is; Here at *Middleborough* where I shall remaine in the privatest way I can, till I receive instructions how to serve the King and your Majestie in these parts. If the King betake himselfe to a safe place, where he may avow and protect his servants from rage (I meane) and violence, for from Iustice I will never implore it, I shall then live in impatience and in misery, till I wait upon you. But if after all he hath done of late, he shall betake himself to the easiest and compliantest wayes of accommodation: I am confident, that then I shall serve him more by my absence then by all my industry, and it will be a comfort to me in all calamities, if I cannot serve you by my actions, that I may doe it in some kind by my sufferings for your sake; having (I protest to God) no measure of happinesse or misfortune in this world, but what I derive from your Maiesties value of my affection and fidelity.

Middleborough the 21. of *Ianuary*, 1641.

FINIS.